

Notes on the Coleopterous Family Cleridæ, with descriptions of New Genera and Species ; by the Rev. H. S. GORHAM.

In preparing the present paper on the Cleridæ, I have found myself obliged to deviate in some measure from my original plan.

I had intended at the first to attempt a complete revision of the family,—a work that a very slight acquaintance with the catalogued species would soon make it apparent to any one was needed. But as I went on I found it impossible to gain acquaintance (excepting in certain genera) with more than half the described species ; and this from the very reason that former authors have found themselves situated as myself. Attractive as a family from their varied patterns and colouring, nearly every author of note has added his quota to the list of species, the types of which are scattered or lost ; while few possessed any general knowledge of the family as such, and hence referred their species to genera with which they often have no affinity. In revising the family it will be necessary, then, to commence with the genera, which under such treatment have often become mere collections of heterogeneous species.

I have kept before myself in this work the necessity of (I.)—Indicating the true type of every genus, or at least of selecting the type from the original constitution, where none was fixed by the founder. II.—Eliminating from the genus such species as could not be associated with the type without rendering any definition useless. III.—Creating new genera for such of these species as could not be brought into any existing ones.

In the first place then I have given as I hope in a succinct form an analytical "Table of Genera" compiled from the characters given by Spinola, Lacordaire, and others, using, however, only such as I have been able to verify; this is followed by observations on such genera as appear generally misconstrued; concluded by critical remarks on the species and a list of synonyms.

The collections which are the basis of this paper are firstly, the collection of Mr. W. W. Saunders, containing a great many of Mr. Wallace's species from the Malay Islands, as well as a fine series of South American and Australian insects; this collection has passed into my own hands. Secondly, the Cleridæ of M. Guérin Méneville containing several old and scarce species. Thirdly, those obtained in the Philippine Isles by Dr. Semper. And lastly, several Cleridæ being my own collection from various sources chiefly obtained through Mr. Janson. I have had the advantage of consulting Mr. White's and Newman's types in the British Museum collection, access to which has freely been given me by the authorities there.

With Mr. Chevrolat I have been in correspondence frequently, and have to acknowledge his goodness in communicating to me types of a few of his species, as well as in examining several species sent by me to him, nearly all which were returned as new to him. The result is that in the present paper 66 species are described as new in the two first sub-families, and 5 new genera established. This appears to me as a mere instalment of what requires to be done before a systematic arrangement can be settled, or any general conclusion drawn from the distribution of the Cleridæ. Of North American species I have seen but few, though they must be numerous.

The system followed is in general that of Lacordaire, very nearly corresponding as well with the order of the genera in the catalogue of MM. Gemminger and Harold, to which constant reference will be made, as being the only complete list of published species up to 1869. Since that date M. Chevrolat has described 112 species, *Revue et Mag. de Zool.* 1874, and I have

just received a second Memoir from the same author, ("Memoire sur la famille des Clerites," par A. Chevrolat Paris 15 Mars, 1876,) containing the addition of three new genera *Poecilochrona*, *Tarandocerus*, *Dereutes*, reference to which will be found in their proper place here, and of 118 new species, of which I am at present unable to speak, being unacquainted with them except by the descriptions there offered. I shall only here allude to those species concerning which I have had communications with M. Chevrolat.

CLERIDÆ.

Synopsis of Sub-families.

Tarsi.	five jointed, pro-thorax without parapleuræ.	four joints only visible above.	All the joints of tarsi visible above	Tillides.
			Eyes cut out in front	Clerides.
			Eyes cut out on internal sides	Phyllobenides.
			Eyes entire	Hydnocerides.
	four jointed, pro-thorax with p.	four joints only visible above.	Antennæ pectinate or at least	
			with some joints serrate	Enoplides.
			Antennæ terminate by a club	Corynetides.

I. TILLIDES.

Synopsis of Genera.

- A. Antennæ at least serrate.
- a. Body glabrous,—labrum not visible Cyldrus.
 - do. do distinct Denops.
 - a a. Body more or less pubescent.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--|---------------|------------------|---|----------------|
| b. | Claws bifid,—with tooth | . | . | . | Tillus. |
| | do. | without tooth | . | . | Perilypus. |
| b b. | Claws simply toothed. | | | | |
| c. | Antennæ gradually enlarged | . | . | . | Philocalus. |
| d. | Antennæ of ♂ with apical joint very long | . | . | . | Macrotelus. |
| e. | Antennæ flabellate or serrate | . | . | . | Cladiscus. |
| f. | Antennæ almost filiform | . | . | . | Cymatodera. |
| b b b. | Claws cut out | . | . | . | Pallenis. |
| AA. | Antennæ with 3- or 4-jointed club. | | | | |
| a. | Claws bifid, without tooth | . | . | . | Gastrocentrum. |
| a a. | Claws toothed. | | | | |
| b. | Antennæ with 3 jointed club abrupt | . | . | . | Callimerus. |
| c. | do. | do. | laxly articulate | . | Stenocylidrus. |
| a a a. | Claws simple | . | . | . | Dupontiella. |

CYLIDRUS, Lat. 1825.

Type C. cyaneus, Fab.

Cylidrus aleyoneus, Pascoe, *Cylidrus pallipes*, Chev., Rev. et. Mag. de Zool. 1874, p. 29., *Cylidrus Vescoi*, Fairmaire, *Cylidrus cyaneus*, Fab.

These all appear to pertain to one species. It is widely spread from Madagascar to the Islands of the Pacific, the only continental locality given being India; *C. pallipes* Chev. was originally referred to Taiti and Java (White Cat. B. M. p. 1.) The smaller and narrower specimens are probably males, and it varies in colour from purplish to blue-green.

Cylidrus Wallacei, Thomson.

Readily known by its black legs, and wider and brighter elytra. Borneo. I have a specimen from Penang, differing a little in the punctuation of the thorax, but I doubt if it is distinct.

Epiteles contumax, Newm. Ent. p. 403, G. and H. Cat. Col. p. 1786. Certainly a *Cylidrus*, very nearly allied to if not the same as *C. nigrinus* White.

Cylidrus balteatus, Klug.

Chiefly differs from *fasciatus* by the black abdomen.
Cylidrus abdominalis Klug. Given as = *fasciatus* in Gemm. and Har. Cat. Col. but without the locality Brazil. There is, however, most clearly a *Cylidrus* closely allied to *fasciatus*, differing in the form of the fascia, from Brazil. I think it may be a transported species which has obtained a settlement and become modified. The name must stand as specific.

DENOPS, Steven.

Type *D. albofasciata*, Charp.

Differs only from *Cylidrus* in the porrected labrum and development of the tarsal lamellæ.

PHILOCALUS, Klug.

Type *P. succinctus*, Kl.

Judging by the figure and locality, *Tillus compressicornis*, Klug. ought to be referred to this genus rather than to *Macrotelus*.

MACROTELUS, Klug.

Type *M. terminatus*, Say.

Macrotelus subnotatus, Wwd., G. and H. Cat. 1723.

Macrotelus uniformis, Wwd., G. and H. Cat. l. c.

These African species cannot be retained here.

Macrotelus sanguineus and *Mniszechii*, Thoms., [Chev. Mem. 1876 p. 44] must be eliminated ; they are probably *Philocali*.

CLADISCUS, Chev.

Type *C. strangulatus*, Chev.

Cladiscus gracilis, White, *C. Prinseppi*, Wh.

C. longipennis, Wwd., as well probably as the rest described differ from the type in having the antennæ pectinate. I do not, however, think they can be separated generically.

TILLUS, Oliv. 1790.

Type *T. elongatus*, Lin.

Tillus bipartitus, Blanch., G. and H. Cat. p. 1724. = "*Tillus bifasciatus*!", Humb." Chev. Mem. 1876. p. 4. *Tillus* (*Clerus*) *carus*, Newm., G. and H. Cat. l. c. These species do not pertain to the *Tillides*. The former most resembles a *Thanasimus* but has the palpi all securiform; while the second forms the type of a new genus, *Paratillus*.

Tillus hilaris, Westwood is congeneric with *bipartitus* which it much resembles.

Tillus Semperanus, n. sp.

Niger, antennarum basi, palpis, femorum basi, tibiis, tarsis, elytrisque basi rufis, his fasciâ fere rectâ, maculâque sub-apicali albidis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

A very distinct little *Tillus*; compared with *unifasciatus* the following differences will be observed, the base of the antennæ, *i.e.*, the first three or simple joints are pale, as are also the tibiæ and tarsi; the thorax is very much narrowed behind, the base of the elytra is only narrowly red, and they are also adorned with a pale spot before the apex.

Hab. Bohol Philippines (Semper.)

Obs. I have a specimen referred to *notatus*, Klug from India which closely agrees with the species described above, *notatus* Kl. should have the breast red, as well as the disc of the thorax only black.

GASTROCENTRUM, Genus novum.

Caput prothoracis latitudine, oculi modice granulati antice excavati.

Palpi max. articulo ultimo oblongo ; lab. eodem securiformi.

Pronotum æquale antice transversim impressum postice constrictum.

Antennæ 11-articulatæ, capite et thorace breviores, articulis 2-7 perbrevibus, haud intus acuminatis, 8-11 his latiores.

Mesosternum inter coxas intermedias carinatum et productum carinâ post coxas profunde fossulatum.

Abdominis segmentum primum inter coxas posteriores mucronatum, metasterno receptum.

Tarsi 5-articulati, articulis 4 primis valde lamellatis.

Corporis forma elongata.

Type *G. pauper*, sp. n.

Gastrocentrum pauper, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus nitidus pube brevissima griseo-flava vestitus, ore, palpis, antennis, pedibus, abdominisque apice rufopiceis. Long. lin. 6.

Head shining, irregularly and obsoletely punctate, pitchy, epistoma and mouth yellow, jaws blackish, eyes not very coarsely faceted, cut out, a carina runs from the incision. Pronotum very obsoletely and confluentely punctured, a curved impression in front, and narrowed and rather constricted at the base, nearly twice as long as wide, of about the same width as the head at the widest part. Elytra half as wide again as thorax, sides parallel, with rows of oblong punctures at uneven distances, and vanishing near the suture and in the apical third ; they are clothed with a fine, grey, silky pubescence. Leg pitchy-red, underside pitchy. The metasternum is produced into a process between the intermediate coxæ, which is deeply sulcate, the abdominal process is also sulcate, and both are pointed.

Hab. Luzon, Philippines (Semper.)

PERILYPUS, Spin.

Type *P. carbonarius*, Spin.

PALLENIS, Cast.

Type P. tricolor, Cast.

If *acutipennis* be taken as the type, the name *Jodamus* must be retained for the genus.

STENOCYLIDRUS, Spin.

Type S. azureus, Klug.

CYMATODERA, Gray.

Type C. Hopei, Gray.

It seems probable that the smaller species associated with this type will eventually have to be separated.

Cymatodera pulchella Wh., G. and H. Cat. Col. p. 1727, does not pertain to the *Tillides*. It is, I think, a *Pelonium*.

[BOSTRICHOIDES, Montrouzier.]

(Type B. angustatus, Mont.)

Not admissible among the *Cleridæ* without confirmation. The characters given are discordant with the group, without any evidence being offered of its affinity.

DUPONTIELLA, Spin.

Type D. ichneumonoides, Spin.

Dupontiella fasciatella, Spin. Mon. II. p. 172. pl. 8. fig. 5 = *Tarsostenus univittatus* Rossi.

Remarkable as not having lamellæ to the tarsi, yet apparently not to be placed in any other family.

CALLIMERUS, Genus novum.

Caput latum, oculi subtiliter granulati, prominuli, antice profunde sed anguste excavati, hirtuli. Antennæ art. tribus vel quatuor ultimis clavam compressam formantibus. Palpi max. art. ult. subulato, lab. his multo longiores, art. ult. valde securiformi.

Pronotum oblongum, medio latissimum.

Elytra elongata apice interdum truncato (type), interdum etiam mucronato, (*C. mirandus*), vel integro, (*C. amabilis*, *C. graciosus*) Tarsi 5-articulati articulo basali facile observato.

Type [*Clerus*.] *dulcis* Westwood, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1852 p. 50. Gemm. et Harold Cat. Col. p. 1736. Hab. E. India, Siam, Ins. Philippines.

= *Xylobius*, White, Cleridae p. 50 (*X. albovarius*) nec. Lac. Genera des Col. IV. page 119.

There are two types of insects which I think should be associated in this genus, some which like the type have the body and elytra of a steel blue colour elegantly spotted and marked with spots of ashy or white scales, while the others are of an uniform testaceous hue, or spotted with that colour, the elytra and parts of the body more or less thickly clothed with scales.

It is one of the most peculiar genera among the *Cleridae*; while its 5-jointed tarsi bring it into close connection with the *Tillides*, the finely granulated eyes, widely separated antennae with a simple 3-jointed club composed of joints closely applied to each other, and sometimes truncate elytra are characters not hitherto recorded in that section. The species which I conceive to belong to the genus as yet known to me are:

Sec. 1. Elytra blue with spots or lines of scales.

Callimerus dulcis Westw. loc. cit. Java, Siam.

C. albovarius Westw. loc. cit. E. India.

Gemm. et Har., p. 1735 (*Clerus*.) White (Cleridae, p. 50 (*Xylobius*.)

Callimerus mirandus, n. sp.

Ceruleus, squamis albidis variegatus, ore, antennis, pedibusque flavis. Elytris humilis tribus, prima humerum cingente, secunda et tertia hac conjunctis, apicibus in marginem desinentibus, apice oblique truncato angulo externo mucronato. Long, lin. 5, ♂ ? Hab. Penang. [Coll. Saunders.] Parry.

Face thickly covered with white scales, (especially the ocular excavation.) Prothorax oblong, sides widened in the middle. Elytra conspicuously punctured, the punctures often coalescing, their apex obliquely truncate, the internal angle having a very small mucro, the external a larger one. Legs antennæ, and part of the mouth pale yellow, exterior of the tibiæ darker. The margin of the thorax, base of elytra, three spots near to their margin (connected by an angulated line) scutellum, breast and sides of abdomen are clothed with white scales. Underneath the fifth segment is deeply emarginate, and ciliated.

Callimerus amabilis, n. sp.

Ater, ore, antennis, pedibusque flavis, prothoracis marginibus lineâque mediana, pectore, abdomine, elytrorum basi, maculisque tribus albo-squamosis. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Head covered with scales between the eyes, less thickly on the crown. Thorax more narrowed behind than in front, black, granulose, rather shining near front margin and with a blue tinge there. Elytra black granulate-punctate, the patches of scales consist of the base, an oblique mark from the scutellum to near the outer margin, a central spot on the suture, a fascia one third from apex, and the suture narrowly from thence to apex. Exterior of femora and tibiæ dark, mandibles black.

Hab. Laos. A single specimen. [Moulhot.]

Callimerus gratiosus, n. sp.

Ater, capite atro-ceruleo plus minusve squamis albidis; prothorace (medio excepto), scutello, elytrorum macula basali, fasciis tribus suturâ interruptis, guttisque duabus suturæ approximatis, metasterni, abdominisque limbo albo-squamosis; ore antennis, pedibusque flavis. Long. lin. 4.

The elytra of this species are more parallel than in the preceding species. The prothorax is equally narrowed before and behind, and not much enlarged in the middle; the elytra are opaque, deeply and coarsely punctured, but not granulose, the markings are more or less connected in different specimens, the apical fascia returns up the suture till it almost unites with the preceeding one, the legs are very hairy slightly darker at the knees and exterior of femora and tibiæ.

Hab. Philippines. East Mindanao [Semper.]

Callimerus pulchellus, n. sp.

Albo-squamosus, prothorace guttis quinque, elytris guttis sex, limbo tenuiter, atris, denudatis ; ore, antennis, pedibusque flavis. Long. lin. vix 4.

In the denuded spots on the elytra their sparse deep puncturing is visible, the thorax is little narrower than the head, the sides somewhat angularly widened, the legs are hairy but with no darker marks.

Hab. Philippines [Semper.]

Sec. 2. Species of an uniform ochreous colour.

Callimerus insolatus, Pascoe [*Lemidia*.]

Pallide ferrugineus, capite et thorace subnitidis, elytris pube brevi et squamis griseis undique vestitis, apice truncato. Long. lin. 4-5.

Head obsoletely punctured, shining, thorax with a few large punctures, a linear constriction in front and an impression on each side about the widest part, it is considerably constricted behind ; the elytra are widest near the base, gradually narrowed to near the apex, obsoletely punctured, the punctures tending to form series. In some specimens the elytra are dark at the humeral angle, and at the sides. The abdomen has the apex darker, legs hairy, tarsi and apex of tibiæ of the hinder pair dark.

Hab. Siam [Mouhot] ; Luzon, E. Mindanao [Semper] ; Celebes [Wallace.]

Sec. 3. Elytra fasciated, without scales, club of antennæ 4-jointed.

Callimerus latifrons, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, nitidus, labro superne, palpis labialibus, antennarum clavâ, pedibus totis, elytrorum fasciâ basali, maculâque pone medium reniformi pallide testaceis. Long. lin. 4.

Head wider than thorax, in front clothed with grey scales, antennæ basal joint and four at apex testaceous, the rest pitchy, club not so abrupt as in preceeding species and of four joints, maxillary palpi pitchy, pale at tip. Thorax constricted in front, much narrowed behind, punctured. Elytra coarsely and thickly punctured, a basal fascia (widest in centre) and two kidney-shaped spots, almost touching suture, yellow; apex truncate.

Hab. Philippines [Semper.]

II. CLERIDES.

Synopsis of Genera.

- A. Antennæ serrate
 - a. Palpi all securiform; tarsi 5 joints visible, Axina.
 - b. do. tarsi 4 joints only visible, Serriger.
 - a a. max. palpi, last joint cylindric,—
 - c. eyes coarsely faceted . . . Priocera.
 - c c. do. finely do. . . Tillicera.
 - A A. Antennæ forming a flat club . . Placocerus.
- A A A. Antennæ with 3 or 4 jointed club.
 - B. Claws simple.
 - C. Palpi all securiform.
 - d. Antennæ with apical joint long . Phloeocopus.
 - d d. do. not long, club laxly articulate,—
 - e. form depressed, eyes coarse . Thaneroclerus.
 - do. eyes fine . . . Platyclerus.
 - f. form subcylindric, eyes coarse . . Opilo.
 - f f. do. eyes fine.
 - g. hind femora longer than body . . Olesterus.
 - h. do. not longer, elytra rugose at base Trogodendron.
 - h h. do. do. elytra evenly punctured . . Sallea.
 - d d d. Antennæ with club connate.
 - i. form narrow, cylindric . . Tarsostenus.
 - j. form depressed . . . Aulicus.
 - k. form broad, bulky . . . Zenithicola.
- C C. Labial palpi only securiform
 - l. eyes coarse, elytra sub-parallel . . Natalis;
 - do. elytra contracted at base . Cormodes.

- l l. eyes fine, elytra contracted at base *Pezoporus*.
 m. do. elytra not contracted.
 club of antennæ lax *Cleronomus*.
 n. do. not lax, tarsi with lamellæ of
 ordinary size *Epiclines*.
 —of very small size *Calendyma*.
 B B. Claws toothed.
 o. Antennæ almost filiform *Derestenus*.
 o o. do. with club lax and long.
 p. terminal joint falciform, eyes fine,
 widely separated *Clerus*.
 q. separated by a narrow band *Stigmatium*.
 r. —approximate *Omadius*.
 p p. terminal joint simply acuminate *Cleromorpha*.
 o o o. Antennæ with club lax but not long,
 eyes coarse, scarcely cut out *Orthrius*.
 do. do., well cut out
 s. Palpi same shape at apex *Eburifera*.
 t. Palpi different, max. only securiform *Thanasimus*.
 o o o o. Antennæ with club abrupt.
 u. terminal joint excavate *Serobiger*, *Eleale*.
 u u. do. not excavate *Trichodes*.
 v. Antennæ with club securiform *Erymanthus*.

The following genera placed among the *Clerides*, I have not seen characterised, and am unable to tabulate; *Apteroclerus* Woll., *Microclerus*, Woll., *Micropterus*, Chev., *Dereutes*, Chev.

PRIOCERA, Kirby.

Type P. variegata, Kirby.

AXINA, Kirby.

Type A. analis, Kirby.

Chiefly differs from *Priocera* in having both pairs of palpi securiform.

It is surprising M. Chevrolat should have referred *Thanasimus marmoratus*, Kl. (*Chinensis*, F.) to this genus, to which both it and his *Axina retrocineta* [Rev. et. Mag. de Zool. 1874 pp. 32, 33.] have merely a superficial, and not a very strong likeness. They have the antennæ with a lax 3-jointed club, and the labial palpi only securiform.

PHLOEOCOPUS, Guérin.

Type P. tricolor, Guérin.

Sexual characters are noticeable here, the males have the longer apical joint of antennæ, and fifth abdominal segment cut out.

Phloeocopus Buqueti, Spin. Mon. I. p. 340; plate 18, f. 3. appears ill placed in this genus, and would be more naturally referred to *Thanasimus*. It is unknown to me except from description.

OPILO, Latreille.

Type O. mollis, L. !

The distribution of this genus is remarkable, it being found in apparently every part of the world excepting North America, but only represented in South America by a single Chilian species, *punctipennis* Chevr.

I have seen specimens of the type from the Philippines, and Mr. Lewis found it in Japan.

Opilo apicalis White, Cleridæ p. 19, App. p. 56. (*Notoxus*). *O. apicalis*, Chev., Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1840 p. 296, *præustus* Ch. Rev. et Mag. 1874 p. 285 has the priority. I would, therefore, propose the name of *Whitei* for the former.

Opilo sinensis, n. sp. *

Rufus, subnitidus, tenue pilosus, capite et pectore nigro piceis, elytris piceis vel nigro piceis, maculâ humerali obliquâ, alterâque apicali, et fasciâ medianâ a suturâ interruptâ auran-tiacis. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Antennæ, mouth, palpi, prothorax, legs and abdomen red, thorax with a constricted line in front and near hind margin, a little wrinkled transversely on the disc, but not channelled. The markings on the elytra in one of my specimens are of a beautiful orange red.

Hab. Foochow, China [G. Lewis.]

Opilo Pascoii, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, antennis, palpis, pedibus, elytrorum basi, pectoreque rufis, thorace glabro, antice transversim, medio fortiter sulcato, margine basali constricto albido; elytris pone medium fasciâ communi apiceque summâ albâ, usque ad fasciam fortiter seriatim punctatis, inde ad apicem glabris. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

In colour singularly like *Paratillus bipartitus*, but in addition to its larger size it is not likely long to be confounded with that species, the thorax being smooth and shining and the legs longer with much less compressed femora. The Elytra have 7 or 8 rows of very large square punctures, a little confused at the shoulder and continued into the white fascia, *but not beyond it*. The sixth ventral plate is red.

Hab. New South Wales. [Pascoe.]

NATALIS. Castelnau.

Type N. cribricollis, Spin.

Notwithstanding that Castelnau's characters may have been erroneous, the fact remains that *cribricollis* was the species to which he applied the generic name. Chevrolat's note [Mem. sur la famille des Clerites p. 4] is founded on a confusion, there is no "*O cribricollis*, Spin., du Chili." *N. Laplacei* was referred to Chili in error.

CORMODES, Pascoe.

Type C. Darwini, Pascoe.

TILLICERA, Spin.

Type T. javana, Spin.

Tillicera mutillacolor, White, is a *Stigmatium* described by the author from a specimen without antennæ; the naming mutilated and unique specimens is scarcely an excuse for such an oversight. It has been redescribed by Chevrolat as *Stigmatium dimidiatum*, Rev. et Mag. 1874, p. 63.

SERRIGER, Spin.

Type S. Reichei, Spin.

Serriger Coffini, White, Cler. App. p. 53. has no affinity here, the antennæ have a 3-jointed club. It falls in Chevrolat's genus *Saltea*.

PLACOCERUS, Klug.

Type P. dimidiatus, Kl.

APTEROCLERUS, Woll.

Type A. fusiformis, Woll.

PEZOPORUS, Klug.

Type P. coarctatus, Kl.

DERESTENUS, Chev.

Type D. quadrilineatus, Chev.

MICROCLERUS, Woll.

Type M. Dohrnii, Woll.

MICROPTERUS, Chev.

Type M. brevipennis, Chev.

CLERONOMUS, Klug.

Type C. bimaculatus, Kl.

M. Chevrolat (Mem. 1876, p. 5) points out that the 11 species standing under the name in G. and H. Cat. p. 1732, 1733 really belong to five distinct genera, viz.—

1. *Cleronomus*, K. 2. *Phonius*, Chv., *Type sanguinipennis*, Chv.
3. *Systenoderes*, Spin. *Type ancœnus* Sp.
4. *Colyphus*, Spin. *Type C. signaticollis*, Sp., other species. *C. cinctipennis*, Sp., *interceptus*, Sp., *rufipennis*, Sp. and
5. *Poecilochroa*, Chev. *Type cyanipennis* Kl., which he says equals *dasytoides*, White, Cler. p. 50 (*Systenoderes*), this latter genus being characterised briefly (loco supra cit.) and including *thoracicus* Ol. (*Clerus*, Spin.) and a new species; *Haagi*, Chv.

I have not seen *Colyphus* or *Phonius*; *Poecilochroa* is most like *Cleronomus*; and *Systenoderes* is certainly a distinct genus.

THANASIMUS, Lat.

Type T. formicarius, L.

If the rigorous rule were observed this generic name could not stand, Fabricius having been the first to indicate a type for *Clerus* in *formicarius*, L. But in this case a fresh term would be needed for the species of the *ichneumonæus* type, and nothing but confusion can arise from disturbing the present accepted arrangement.

Thanasimus accinctus, Newm. forms the type of a new genus *Metabasis*.

Thanasimus anthicoides, Wwd., G. and H. Cat. p. 1733 repeated sub *Clerus*, loc. cit. p. 1735. It is better placed here.

Thanasimus apicalis Chev. = *Opilo* id., Mem. 1876 p. 4.

Thanasimus chinensis, F. = *marmoratus*, Kl. This species cannot rest here, yet, unless a new genus be made for it, it can scarcely be placed elsewhere. It has no affinity with *Azina* to which Chevrolat refers it. The antennæ have 3-jointed club, and max. palpi are cylindric.

Thanasimus marmoratus, Chevr., G. and H. Cat. p. 1734 = *marmoratus* Kl., *chinensis*, F. loc. cit. p. 1733.

Thanasimus rufimanus, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, pilosus, antennis, palpis tibiis anticis, tarsisque quatuor primis rufis, elytris apice fulvo pubescenti. Long. lin. 4.

Head rather narrower than thorax, eyes finely granulate, labium, palpi, and antennæ clear red, latter with the three last joints widened, terminal joint acuminate and a little curved. Thorax much as in *T. formicarius* clothed with long greyish pubescence. Elytra longer than those of *T. formicarius*, the series of large close punctures do not commence for one quarter the length and terminate a little beyond the middle; a well pronounced humeral callus, the space between it and the scutellum tumid; the apex is densely clothed with a golden yellow shining pile. - Legs blue-black, anterior tibiæ, and anterior and middle tarsi red.

Hab. New South Wales, (Saunders).

ORTHRIUS, Genus novum.

Type O. cylindricus.

Caput declivum, thoracis latitudine, oculi fortiter granulati, haud vel vix excavati. Labium emarginatum, antennæ 11 art., articulis tribus ultimis clavam formantibus, laxè articulatam, ultimo apice acuminato. Palpi max. art. ult. subulato; lab. eodem fortiter securiformi.

Pronotum oblongum, antice transversim impressum postice constrictum.

Tarsi 4 antici, art. quinque supra prebentes; postici, 4 tantum visibiles.

Corpus elongatum, sub-cylindricum.

Allied to *Thanasimus*, and also, in the structure of its tarsi, to *Clerus*. It is more elongate and cylindric in form than either. The eyes scarcely if at all cut out, are very remarkable in this section.

Orthrius cylindricus, n. sp.

Rufo-ferrugineus, nitidus, antennis, pedibus, elytris piceis, his humero, fasciâ medianâ (suturâ interruptâ,) maculâque juxta apicem pallide flavis, Long. lin. 4—4½.

Var. fasciâ medianâ integrâ ad suturam ampliâtâ, maculâque communi rotundatâ juxta apicem aurantiacis.

Head thickly and coarsely punctured, labium deeply excavated, pale yellow, thorax thickly punctured and somewhat granulose, transversely impressed in front as in *Thanasimus*, (channelled in the middle in the variety) contracted below the middle, and with a constriction just below the base. Elytra of the width of the thorax, sides parallel, covered with small punctures irregularly disposed, but having a tendency to form striæ, in the variety the interstices are slightly raised. In the type the humeral callus, a fascia near the middle (widening into a round spot near the suture) and a small spot near the apex are pale yellowish. The variety is of a brighter rufous colour, and has the central fascia wider and expanded towards the base common to both elytra, as well as a largish spot in the place of the two near the apex. Antennæ as long as head and thorax, joints 2-8 rather longer than wide, 9-10 a little widened, 11 oval, acuminate, and with the point re-curved.

Two specimens New South Wales, [Saunders] and two, *var.*, Coll. Parry.

METABASIS. Genus novum.

Type *Thanasimus accinctus*, Newman., Ent. p. 364.

Caput prothoracis latitudine, oculi subtiliter granulati vix excavati. Antennæ apicem versus paulo inerassatæ. Palpi max. art. ultimo fusiformi; lab. eodem fortiter securiformi, tarsi 5 articulati, art. 4 tantum visibiles supra.

Considerable confusion exists about the species described by Mr. Newman.

M. Chevrolat has attempted to revive the genus *Chalciclerus*, Spin. by associating it with another of Newman's species, *pulcher*. The latter is an *Eleale*, and the two species have nothing in common. Chev. also gives *Zenithicola fulgens*, Chv. as a synonym of *C. pulcher* Newm. [Mem. 1876 p. 5]; *C. bimaculatus*, Spin. is in my opinion quite distinct.

The present species is also (sec. Chevr., MS.) *Lemidia inanis*, Germ. [Gem. et. Har. Cat. Col. 1748.]

The ♂ is *Clerus medianus* Westw. White Cleridæ p. 17 sub. *Thaneroclerus*.

Newman's original assignment of it to *Thanasimus* is nearest the truth. From that genus it differs in the structure of the antennæ, from *Clerus* in that of its tarsi which have four joints only visible above in the anterior and middle pairs (*Clerus* shewing 5.) From both, however, it diverges in the form and sculpture of the thorax, and in most minor details.

CLERUS, [Geoffroy], Fab.

Type C. ichneumonius, Fab.

It is clear that if we follow Fab., Spinola, and Lacordaire in adopting this name for the present genus, it must be on the hypothesis that it had to Geoffroy a family signification, and that he would probably have placed any insect belonging to the group under the term; any how, as he did not indicate a type there can be no reason why the first of his three species should be taken rather than either of the others.

I have seen no species from other parts of the world than America, which can properly be referred to this genus. It is, broadly speaking, peculiar to Tropical America, the species from the United States are abnormal.

Clerus alborarius, Wwd., G. and H. Cat. p. 1735. = *Callimerus id.* (*Tillides*) *vide ante*.

Clerus anthicoides, Wwd., G. and H. Cat. p. 1735. = *Thanasimus id.*, loc. cit. p. 1733.

Clerus dulcis, Wwd., G. and H. Cat. p. 1736. = *Callimerus id.* (*Tillides ante*.)

Clerus guttulus, White. G. and H. Cat. p. 1736 is congeneric with *Tillus bipartitus* (Ante p. 62). These Australian species are grouped under *Paratillus*.

Clerus longulus, Spin. G. and H. Cat. p. 1736, evidently an *Epictines* belonging to the section for which M. Chevr. has made the genus *Dereutes*, Mem. 1876 p. 29.

Clerus nodicollis, Bohem., Ins. Caff. I. 2. p. 495; is an *Opilo*, and = *Opilo tuberculicollis*, Chev. Rev. et Mag. 1874 p. 7, 33.

Clerus novemguttatus, Wwd., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1852 p. 49. G. and H. Cat. p. 1737. v. *Cleromorpha*, Gorh.

Clerus Paiva, Woll., G. and H. Cat. p. 1737 should probably form a new genus, it is certainly not a *Clerus*.

Clerus sobrius, Walker, G. and H. Cat. p. 1738.

= *Clerus sphegens*, Fab., G. and H. loc. cit.

Clerus thoracicus, Oliv. Spin., Lec., G. and H., loc. cit.

= *Pocillochroa id.*, Chev., Mem. 1876 p. 5 (v. *Cleronomus*)

Clerus zebratus Wwd., Proc. zool. soc. p. 43 is an *Omaclius*.

Clerus annulatus, Eschsch., G. and H. Cat. p. 1735. Gem. and Har., Chevr., White, all give *C. variegatus*, Spin. as a synonym of this species, but incorrectly if the species generally known as *annulatus* is correctly determined.

Clerus femoralis, n. sp.

Niger, thorace piloso, elytris dimidio basali flavo, lineâ humerali alterâque ante medium curvatâ plus minusve distinctis nigris, apice griseo sericeo, femoribus rufis. Long. lin. 4—4½.

Head sparingly punctured shining, antennæ black, basal joint red, spotted above with black; thorax densely clothed with black pile. The femora alone are red. Breast with a golden yellow depressed pile.

Hab. Parana, (Saunders).

Clerus sigma, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, pube erectâ tenuiter vestitus, elytris maculâ basali (prope fasciam medianam curvatum angulose productâ) flavâ, apice griseo hispido. Long. lin. 3½.

Entirely black with the exception of a spot at the base of the elytra continued along the suture till it nearly meets a curved middle fascia, which are yellow, this fascia starts from the margin, but does not quite touch the suture. The antennæ are short and stout. Head punctured clothed with ashy hair. Thorax with short, not close, black hairs. Legs with grey pubescence.

Hab. Brazil, (Saunders.)

Clerus binodulus, n. sp.

Rufo-testaceus, prothorace, (margine antico pallido excepto) capite antennis pedibusque nigris, his femoribus basi, illis articulis duobus primis rufis, elytris basi rufis, tuberculis duobus humeroque elevatis, pone medium fasciâ curvatâ apiceque albidis, inter fasciam et apicem nigris, in apice pallido, strigâ nigrâ. Long. lin. 4½.

Elongate, parallel, head rather shining, thorax with the extreme front margin pale yellow. Elytra finely rugose at the base, and with a few elevated lines but not striate, the first of these elevated lines terminates in a raised long tubercule half-way between the suture and the humeral callus, which is rather prominent. About the middle of the margin, a narrow pale fascia commences which curves backwards to the suture, this is margined with black on the basal side, the apical third is pale and contains an oblique blackish fascia. The last segment of the abdomen is black. Base of the antennæ, and of the femora red.

Hab. Peru, Amazon, (Saunders).

This species is apparently allied to *C. mutabilis*, Chev. (Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1874 p. 40) and in the pattern of the elytra resembles *versicolor*, Lap.

Clerus festivus, n. sp.

Rufus, antennarum clava, prothoracis disco tibiisque fuscis, elytris basi binodulosis, medio flavo-fasciatis, pone fasciam nigris, apica maculâ rotundâ croceâ, angulo apicali albido. Long. lin. 4.

Head pitchy-red, pubescent, mouth pale, mandibles black, thorax densely clothed with pile varying in colour as the portions do, front margin and sides and base red, disc pitchy. Elytra roughly punctured at the base, the shoulder raised, and each with a tubercule covered with erect black setæ, about the middle a curved whitish yellow fascia commencing on the margin but scarcely reaching the suture, margined with black on the basal side, beyond this the elytra are pitchy-black, with their apical angle white, and with an orange yellow round spot (similar to that in *annulatus* Kl. but smaller) near the apex, this spot is rather shining. Underside and legs red, posterior femora touched with pitchy on their underside, apex of abdomen and tibiæ darker.

Hab. Amazon, (Saunders).

Clerus Salvini, n. sp.

Niger, pilosus, elytris nigris, basi rubris, rugose sub-seriatim punctatis fasciâ medianâ curvatâ basin versus nigro-marginatâ, alterâque apicali interruptâ albidis, vel rubis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Head and thorax a little shining, sub-coriaceous; basal joint of the antennæ, terminal joint of the labial, and maxillary palpi excepting the tip pitchy-red. Epimera of the meso- and metasterna red. Legs entirely black.

Hab. Guatemala.

Obs. Differs only from *decussatus*, Kl. by the colour of the thorax, legs, parts of the mouth, and underside. I have one specimen (Salvin) taken at an altitude of 5000 feet, also another from the same locality (Saunders).

Clerus gaudens, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, punctatus, elytris maculâ basali oblongâ, alterâque apicali transversâ, fasciis duabus in medio, primâ arcuatâ augustâ, secundâ latâ ad suturam attenuatâ, albidis; hac extus miniatâ. Long. lin. 3—3½.

Head and thorax punctured, latter with a transverse arcuate impression disappearing in the side, base constricted, length greater than width. Elytra most distinctly punctured in the middle, on the sides, punctures having a tendency to form lines. The first spot is elongate oval, then a fascia, beginning about one third below the shoulder on the margin, not reaching the suture, then a broad sub-quadrate spot on the margin of a fine vermillion red terminating in a yellow point near the suture, a yellow transverse spot near apex. The rest of the insect is entirely black.

Hab. Parana, (Saunders).

Obs. Somewhat resembles *miniatus* and its allies.

Clerus hieroglyphicus, n. sp.

Elongatus, niger, nitidus, prothorace margine antico griseo pubescente, elytris macula triangulari prope suturam, fasciâ medianâ a sutura interruptâ, apiceque summo albido-testaceis, ante apicem fasciâ pubescente indutis. Long. lin. 4¾.

Unlike any species of this genus known to me.

The two wedge-shaped spots immediately before the fascia form together an equilateral triangle narrowly divided (as well as the fascia itself) by the suture, with its point towards the apex of the elytra, the fascia commences on the margin, its edge

towards the base is rounded and almost meets the other side, near the suture, which side is straight, the extreme apex is yellowish (the suture however and margin narrowly black) and is preceded by a band of grey pubescence narrowest near the margin.

Hab. Amazon, (Saunders).

Clerus felix, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, antennis, palpis, pedibusque rufis, elytris fasciâ medianâ ad suturam interruptâ albidâ, apice cinereo-pubescente. Long. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Somewhat resembling *flavosignatus* but narrower and with the legs and antennæ and palpi clear red, last 6 joints of antennæ fuscous, mandibles pitchy, fascia of the elytra narrower than in *flavosignatus*, contracted to a point before reaching the suture, elytra obsoletely punctured (in one of the two individuals I possess there is a tendency to become striate) a distinct sutural stria commences one third from the base.

Hab. Parana, (Saunders).

Clerus Badeni, n. sp.

Fuscus, sub-opacus, crebre subtiliter punctatus, elytris thoracis latitudine, nigro-fuscis, basi et suturâ anguste rufo-piceis fasciâ medianâ latâ alterâque ante apicem pallide flavis, apice piceâ, antennarum basi articuloque apicali rufis, pedibus fuscis, femorum basi, tarsis et corpore rufis. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Head clothed with ashy hairs. Thorax less thickly pubescent, very closely and irregularly punctured, with a curved transverse obsolete impression in front. Elytra little wider than the thorax, parallel, very thickly but obsoletely punctured, each with two fine raised lines, indistinct but visible with a common glass; their base is rufous with a spot of red hairs on each side of the scutellum, a transverse and rather irregular yellow band at the middle, and a narrow oblique one before the apex.

Hab. Mexico, (Dr. Baden).

Apparently allied to *C. crabronarius*, Spin.

Clerus errans, n. sp.

Rufus, elytris thorace latioribus, fasciis duabus, anteriore integrâ, posteriore a suturâ interruptâ, pectore, pedibusque nigris. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Rather shining, clothed with a fine erect pile. Head with a deep double fovea between the eyes, antennæ pale red at the base, the basal two or three joints pitchy above, the club fuscous. Thorax with a few scattered punctures, not much narrowed behind, base margined. Elytra half as wide again as thorax, rather convex, sides parallel, apical half of suture with a stria, disc with indistinct and irregular series of punctures. The narrow black fasciæ do not touch the margin, and the posterior one is indented on its front margin. Breast black, rest of under-side red. Hab.—? (Dr. Baden).

Resembles *C. bivinctus* Klug. The black legs and breast will distinguish it.

Clerus vulpinus, n. sp.

Niger, supra dense tomentosus, capite, prothorace disco nigro excepto, elytrorum basi apiceque, rufo-villosis; elytris fasciis duabus (anteriore interruptâ) nigris, a fasciâ medianâ flavâ, fere nuda, separatis, sutura antice cinereo pilosâ. Long. lin. $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Var. ? a. Minor, elytrorum basi nigro, pilis rufis fasciato, fasciâ medianâ flavâ ad suturam interruptâ. Long. lin. 4.

Thorax very globular, nearly as wide as elytra, densely clothed with rufous pile, black in the centre, anterior constriction scarcely visible. Elytra cylindric, base narrowly and apex widely rufo-villous; two black nearly straight fasciæ (the anterior interrupted) and a median pale yellow one, the latter nearly denuded and showing distinct punctures. Legs black with grey pubescence. Antennæ with two joints at the base red.

Hab.—? (Dr. Baden). *Var.* Mexico, (Saunders).

Clerus cuprascens, n. sp.

Capite et thorace nigro-aneis elytris sub-violaceis his multo latoribus, antennarum basi, ore, pedibus, abdomineque læte rufis, tarsis fuscis. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Head and thorax very obsoletely and closely punctured, scarcely shining, finely pubescent, the latter with the base margined, and transversely impressed in front. Elytra impunctate but with several rows of small tubercules, only distinct near the suture, and three raised costæ or lines on each, the first of which (or the one nearest the suture) coincides with a row of

raised points, shoulders very prominent, beyond the middle a denuded curved fascia and a similarly denuded spot near the apex, round these the grey pubescence is thicker.

Hab.—? (Dr. Baden).

Allied to *holosericeus*, White.

Clerus deliciolus, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, capite et thorace rufis, elytris maculâ basali, fasciisque tribus suturâ interruptis flavis; antennarum basi apiceque, palpis, femoribus (ex parte) tarsisque pallide testaceis, Long. lin. 3.

Head and thorax glabrous, rusty red (in one example clouded with pitchy on the disc) clothed with a few dark coloured setæ, shining; antennæ with two or three joints at the base, and the club pale, the apical joint especially so, the rest pitchy. Elytra blue black with a few scattered punctures, spots, 1 basal, nearly round, then a short broad fascia not touching margin, only a little oblique, then a fascia of same width starting from margin nearly straight, the apical fascia starts from margin, but leaves the apex and suture narrowly black. Femora and tarsi pale, the former with their half next the tibiæ pitchy above, rufous beneath.

Hab. Amazon, (Saunders).

Clerus atriceps, n. sp.

Rufo-testaceus, punctatus, nitidus, capite elytrisque nigris, his basi, fasciâ medianâ et apice flavis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Head black, shining, sparsely and deeply punctured. Thorax clear rusty red, the extreme front margin black, disc very sparingly, front more thickly, but less deeply punctured. Elytra with the basal half thickly and roughly punctured, almost striate, the large punctures irregular in shape and frequently united, yet on the whole arranged in rows, as far as the commencement of the apical yellow; their base (narrowly at the shoulder, more widely round the scutellum), a middle fascia (entire in some, interrupted by a fine line at the suture in others), and the apex for about a quarter the length of the elytron are pale yellow, the body, legs, antennæ and palpi pale red.

Hab. Guatemala, (Saunders), also from Aceytuna in the same district, at an elevation of 5,100 feet. (O. Salvin).

Clerus melanocephalus, n. sp.

Rufo-testaceus, nitidus, capite, thoracisque margine antico nigris, elytris violaceis fasciâ latâ in medio, punctisque duabus parvis prope apicem testaceis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Somewhat resembling the preceeding, the head is narrower, and almost glabrous, thorax clear testaceous red, except the front margin which is black as far as the anterior constriction, smooth. Elytra violet with a wide band a little behind the middle, and two small round spots before the apex testaceous, shoulders more raised than in *atriceps*, elytra as far as the middle with a few scattered small punctures, not arranged, and only visible under a strong lens.

Hab. Para.

CLEROMORPHA, Genus novum.

Type Clerus novem guttatus, Westw. (G. and H. Cat. p. 1737.)

Hab. Australia, Brisbane, &c.

Differs from *Clerus* in many particulars. Antennæ with 4-jointed club, terminal joint not falciform. Tarsi with 4 joints visible only above?

This genus is proposed for the little insect described by Mr. Westwood from Australia, although it somewhat resembles a *Clerus* in outline, it has little in common with any American species. A careful dissection would, I have no doubt, reveal further discrepancies. I think it sufficient here to indicate the type of my genus, it being a well known species.

THANEROCLERUS, Spin.

Type T. Buquetii, Lefebv.

PLATYCLERUS, Spin.

Type P. planatus, Cast.

AULICUS, Spin.

Type A. Nero, Spin.?

Lacordaire takes *instabilis* Newm. as the type, but in his Monograph Spinola seems to consider *Nero* to be so, and *instabilis* is figured [pl. 28, fig 1.] without antennæ. I think there is no doubt the American species must be separated from the Australian, and would suggest the name *Phlogistus* for the latter genus. I have not, however, ventured on the alteration at present, not having had an opportunity of examining any American species referred to this genus. Chevr. [Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1874 p. 48] describes three species from Cuba, *basicollis*, *albo-guttulatus*, and *bilineatus*.

Aulicus biteniatus, Spin. II p. 148, G. and H. Cat. p. 1739 forms the type of his genus *Maisca*, and notwithstanding Lacordaire's note, Gen. des. Col. p. 452, it seems that this species must be dissociated from the remainder. The club of the antennæ is serrate.

AULICUS, Spinola.

Aulicus imperialis, n. sp.

Cæruleus, nitidus, thorace violaceo, disco fossulato, lateribus fortius ampliatis, elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, lateribus purpureis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4.

Head blue, distinctly rather coarsely punctured, a small shallow fovea between the eyes. Antennæ and palpi yellow. Thorax with its sides very much widened below the anterior constriction, and equally narrowed before and behind, disc much depressed, bluish violet above, blue beneath. Elytra with rows of closely packed large square punctures, ceasing before the apex, those nearest the suture and margin terminating first, of a beautiful blue at the suture as far as the first row of punctures and to the second near the scutellum, the remainder of a fine coppery violet or purple. Legs blue, purple above.

Hab. Queensland, (Saunders).

Aulicus sculptus, Mc. Leay, Tr. E. S. N.S.W., 1875 (*Thaumisimus*.)

Subtus cæruleus, capite thoraceque æneo-piceis, elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, fasciâ medianâ purpureâ, vel violaceâ, basi, apiceque purpureo, æneo, viridique variegatis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4.

Head punctured, eyes not prominent, thorax a little wider than head, rather thickly and distinctly punctured, disc even, anterior constricted line deep, sides not much widened but

evenly rounded. Elytra at their base fully twice the width of thorax, a little narrowed below the shoulder, with rows of transverse rather obsolete punctures, which reach neither the base nor the apex, the base itself is smooth, a little tumid near the scutellum, this portion is bluish encircled by crimson copper shading off into brilliant golden and finally blue, the same colours being repeated in inverse order beyond a median purple fascia, which is much widened at the margin and suture. Under-side blue, abdomen black. Antennæ and palpi testaceous, legs blue, tarsi pitchy, anterior pair fuscous red.

Hab. Rockhampton, Queensland. In most collections.

Obs. This species is sometimes wrongly referred to *Necrobium eximia*, White, *Aulicus splendidus*, Chev., Rev. et. Mag. de Zool. 1874 p. 15 seems to me to be the same. It differs a little in facies from typical species of the genus, especially in the prothorax less widened, and with a rectilinear constriction in front.

Aulicus albo-fasciatus, n. sp.

Niger, subtus viridi-ceruleus, capite et thorace crebre punctatis, elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, ante medium albo-fasciatis, apice ferrugineo, levi, antennis, palpis, tarsisque anticis testaceis. Long. lin. vix 4.

Above black, scarcely shining, body beneath and legs bluish green, anterior tarsi testaceous, middle and hind pairs pitchy above. Thorax with the sides rounded, widest in the middle, moderately depressed on the disc. Elytra widest at the base, thence narrowed gradually to near the apex. with about 10 series of large square punctures vanishing just before the rusty yellow apex; a little before the middle is a nearly straight white fascia, interrupted by the sutural stria which is pitchy throughout.

Hab. Rockhampton, Queensland.

Aulicus smaragdinus, n. sp.

Viridis, nitidus, capite thoraceque sparsim punctulatis, elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, punctis transverso-quadratis, ante apicem evanescentibus, antennis, palpis, pedibusque rufis, genibus intermediis et posticis piceis. Long. lin. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The head and thorax in this neat little species are rather brassy, and very shining. The elytra are of a clear emerald green, brassy near their margin.

Hab. Queensland.

Aulicus affinis, n. sp.

Longior, viridis, nitidus, capite thoraceque parce leviter punctatis, elytris punctato-striatis, basi sublævibus, palpis antennis, pedibusque anticis testaceis, posticis {subtus rufis. Long. lin. 3.

Possibly only a variety of the preceeding, from which it differs in being longer and less depressed, of a deeper and bluer green, the head and thorax being finely punctured, the punctures on the elytra more closely packed, being almost crenate striate. the middle and hind legs having the femora dark, only red in part beneath, the tibiæ and tarsi of these almost entirely dark,

TARSOSTENUS, Spinola.

Type T. univittatus, Rossi.

SALLEA, Chevrolat.

Type S. necrobioides, Chev.

This genus has been erected by M. Chevrolat, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1874 p. 35, for two insects which are, he says, congeneric with the insect known to us as *Serriger Coffini*, White, if so it cannot be placed, as he suggests, near *Chariessa* among the *Enoplides*. I have not seen either of M. Chevrolat's species, and base my observations on *S. Coffini*, the latter is certainly not a *Serriger*, but belongs to the *Clerides* and should, I think, be placed not far from *Trogodendron*, though departing widely from it in form.

TROGODENDRON, Guérin.

Type T. fasciculatum, Schreib.

Trogodendron monstrosum, n. sp.

Nigrum, sub-opacum, elongatum, sub-cylindricum, capite cum thorace sparsim nigro-villosum, creberrime punctatum. Elytris thoracis latitudine, lunulâ medianâ, et guttâ obliquâ ante apicem, sutura approximâtâ, eburneis, parum elevatis, inter his nigro-velutinis, a basi usque ad lunulam grosse seriatim punctatis. Antennis testaceis, articulo ultimo in ramis duobus longis obducto, pedibus nigris, tarsis rufis. Long. lin. 5. ♂?

This very remarkable species is the only instance I have seen in this family of a bifid termination of the antennæ. I have indeed heard that a species of *Scrobiger* has similar antennæ in the ♂, and it is to be presumed that the present is a sexual difference, rather than a mere monstrosity of which it has all the appearance; the four of five joints preceeding the last are strongly transverse, and the singular bifurcation springs from each side of the penultimate, each ramus is curved and compressed.

Hab. Queensland, (Saunders).

SCROBIGER, Spinola.

Type *S. splendidus*, Newm. "

OLESTERUS, Spinola.

Type *O. australis*, Spin.

Olesterus gracilis, n. sp.

Niger, subnitidus, pilosus, capite et thorace subtiliter punctatis, elytris dimidio basali striato-punctatis, apice sub-lævi, cinereo pubescente, medio albo fasciato, antennis articulis tribus basalibus rufo-testaceis, pedibus longis, tibiis curvatis. Long. lin. $3\frac{3}{4}$.

Head opaque, very closely and confluentely punctured, thorax rather more shining, sides straight for half the length, then strongly narrowed to their base, a well impressed constricted line in front. Elytra sub-parallel, cylindric, the second interstice and humerus raised at the base; the punctured striae produced to beyond the white fascia, terminating at the apical grey portion, below the fascia the punctuation is crenate. Legs hairy, black, all the tibiae moderately curved.

Hab. Australia, (Pascoe).

Obs. I have not seen *Olesterus australis*, Spin. There is a species in the British Museum allied to it, and the present species I have little doubt is congeneric.

EBURIFERA, Spinola.

Type E. callosa, Klug.

It seems hardly likely that the two species added to this genus, *patricia*, Klug, G. and H. cat. p. 1741, and *violacea*, Fab., G. and H. cat. loc. cit., can really belong to it.

ZENITHICOLA, Spinola.

Type Z. australis, Spin.

The vertical front of the mesosternum is remarkable, and makes this one of the best defined genera among the *Cleridae*. The added species differ somewhat in form from the type. *Zenithicola fulgens*, Chevr., G. and H. cat. p. 1741, = *Eleale* (*Chalciclerus*) *pulcher*, Newm., sec., Chev. Mem. 1876 p. 5.

ERYMANTHUS, Klug.

Type E. gemmatus, Klug.

TRICHODES, Herbst.

Type T. octopunctatus, Fab.

M. Chevrolat reinstates, and I think with reason, the following species which appear only as synonyms in G. and H. Cat. *T. zebra*, Fald., *T. affinis*, Chv., *T. viridifasciatus*, Chv., and *T. carceli*, Chv.

In the case of *T. gulo*, Parreys, he has, however been misled by a merely sexual character,—the truncation of the elytra, which is only found in the female of *crabroniformis*.

T. Olivieri, Klug, G. and H. Cat. p. 1744 = *T. syriacus*, Spin. Mon. pl. 20, f. 6, which name must stand. *T. Olivieri*, Chev. is quite distinct and has the priority.

CALENDYMA, Lac.

Type *C. chilensis*, Cast.

Remarkable for the almost absent lamellæ of the tarsi.

ELEALE, Newman.

Type *E. viridis*, Guérin.

Lacordaire has pointed out that Spinola was in error in assigning simple claws to the tarsi, his character of their being heteromerous is also quite misleading; (Mon. I. p. 279, *Chalcidius*).

Perhaps the best character is the excavation of the terminal joint of the antennæ, termed by Lac. (Genera p. 462) "un faux article peu distinct." *Eleale* is a synthetic type, the same structure of the antennæ being seen in *Scrobiger*; while certain species show affinity to *Trichodes* (e.g. *lepida*), the pronotum is quite that of *Calendyma*.

Eleale aspera, Newm. = I suspect, *viridis*, Guérin.

Eleale pulcher, Newm. I have shewn above [*Metabasis et Zenithicola*] that M. Chevrolat is confused with regard to this species. His notes, Rev. et Mag. 1874 p. 20.—Mem. 1876 p. 5., cannot apply to Newman's insect which is a typical *Eleale*.

Eleale bimaculata, Spinola is, in my opinion, notwithstanding Chev. note, Mem. p. 5, quite distinct from *pulcher*, Newm.

Eleale scrobilatus, Spin. Mon. I. p. 156 (*scrobiculata*, G. and H. Cat. 1745) is probably an *Aulicus*; Spinola, as not unusual, gives a wrong reference to pl. 15 fig. 6. Fig. 4 is given as *foveolatus* Newm., and this is no doubt the insect described, and is not an *Eleale*.

Eleale simulans, Pascoe, G. and H. loc. cit., is a variety of *lepida*, Pascoe without doubt.

Eleale opiloides, Pascoe, Ann. and Mag. N. H. 1876 Vol. xvii. p. 51; the genus is, as Mr. Pascoe observes, doubtful, but it has no affinities here. It is, in fact, as I suspect most New Zealand *Cleridæ* will prove to be, a new genus.

Eleale lunata, Chev. Rev. et Mag. 1874 p. 20 = *simplex*, Newm. ♂, Chev. Mem. 1876 p. 22.

Eleale Aulicodes, n. sp.

Viridis, subnitidus, crebre sub-rugulose punctatus, antennis fuscis, viridi-micantibus, femoribus apice, tibiis tarsisque extus cupreis. Long. lin. 4.

Short, brilliant emerald green, closely, deeply, and somewhat rugosely punctured. Elytra a little more coarsely punctured in the basal half than near the apex. Legs green at the base, the extreme tip of femora, and tibiæ externally, bright coppery; two last joints of antennæ strongly transverse, the apex emarginate, truncate.

Hab, N.W. Australia, (Saunders).

Eleale brevis, n. sp.

Brevis, sub-depressus, obscure viridis, sub-nitidus elytris crebre punctatis, apice fere glabris, antennis flavis, pedibus obscure cupreis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Head greenish, shining, not very closely punctured, front impressed between the eyes. Thorax with the sides evenly rounded, more closely and coarsely punctured, punctures confluent. Elytra rather flat on the disc, humeral angles prominent, forming right angles, and a little polished, the sides shewing a slight tendency to purplish copper, extreme apex smooth, yet with a few scattered punctures. Antennæ yellow, terminal joint quadrate, compressed at its apex. Legs black with a coppery reflection. Underside clothed with ashy grey hairs.

Hab. Freemantle, Australia.

Eleale latefasciata, n. sp.

Nigro-æneus, sub-opacus, subtus nigro-cæruleus, elytris fasciâ mediânâ latâ fulvescente, apice nigro-cæruleâ, crebre confuse punctatis, antennis palpisque testaceis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Head and thorax thickly and confusedly punctured, brassy black, a little shining between the punctures, eyes deeply cut out, antennæ and mouth yellow, apical joint of former though excavated, yet but narrowly so at its apex, and not on its side. Elytra brassy black at their base, the shoulders rather prominent and shining, a wide fulvous fascia, widest on the margin where it is nearly equal to half the length of the elytron, the apical third or rather more bluish black; the extreme apex smoother, shining, legs brassy black, the four anterior tibiæ and the tarsi

fuscous. The breast, a spot in front and one at the base on each side of the thorax, scutellum and extreme tip of the elytra are clothed with white depressed hairs.

Hab. Rockhampton, Queensland.

Synopsis of Species.

A.—Apex of elytra not smoother than the rest.

unicolor, Spin. — *viridis*, Guérin. — *Reichii*, Spin. — *ulicodes*, Gorh.

B.—Apex of elytra smooth and brilliant.

a.—Elytra unicolorous.

excavata, Westwd.—*brevis*, Gorham.—*obscura*, Newman.
—*simplex*, Newman.—*intricata*, Klug, Spin.

b.—Elytra with a fulvous spot or fascia.

bimaculata, Spin.—*latefasciata*, Gorh.—*pulcher*, Newm.

b. b.—Elytra with a fascia and fulvous apex.

lepidula, Pascoe.—*var. simulans*, Pascoe.

c.—Elytra yellow, apex black.

sellata, Pascoe.

EPICLINES, Chev.

Type E. Gayi, Chev.

It is not easy to follow M. Chevrolat's views on this genus. It is given twice in his catalogue (Rev. et Mag. pp. 21, 23,) followed by certain species detached under the name *Eurymetopum*, Blanch. The latter name is inadmissible, vide Lac. Genera p. 463 note (1); it is in fact a synonym of the Chilian genus.

Chevrolat has more lately, *Memoire sur la Fam. &c.* 1876 p. 29, described a number of species under the generic title *Dereutes*. It is not clear what are the characters which distinguish this genus from *Epiclinae*, or that M. Chevrolat is acquainted with the type of Blanchard's genus [*maculatus*, Bld.], or what species he regards as the type of *Dereutes*. It would seem to be Chevrolat's view that only two species (*Gayi* and *Basalis*) are to be retained under *Epiclinae*. Nor can the genus be included among the *Hydnocerides*. The eyes being (though slightly) emarginate, I see no reason to depart from the position assigned it by Lacordaire, Chevrolat and others.

Epiclinae costicollis, Spin. Two specimens of this from Mr. Lewis were found, as he assures me, at Hakodate, Japan.

HEMITRACHYS, Genus novum.

Type H. bizonatus, Gorh.

Caput prothoracis latitudine, oculi excavati, subtiliter granulati; mandibulae fortiter dentatae; palp. max. art. ult. filiformi; lab. eodem elongati, securiformi; antennae articulis 5-11 compressis, subquadratis. Pronotum granulosum, antice in tertiâ parte constrictum. Elytra ad basin pronoto latiora, inde gradatim angustata. Tarsi articulo 2do. duobus sequentibus longiores.

This genus is apparently most nearly allied to *Stigmatium*, the wide flat antennae, (not serrate however), and granulose pronotum, are unlike anything to be found in that genus.

Hemitrachys bizonatus, sp. n.

Rufo-ferrugineus, capite, antennis, elytris, abdomineque nigris. Elytris basi summo ferrugineo, fasciis duabus albidis, rectis; usque ad fasciam primam crenato-rugosis, inde ad apicem nitidis, fere glabris. Long. lin. 4-4½.

Head shining, front punctured. Thorax longer than wide, but much swollen below the front constriction, this part is strongly granulose on the disc; on each side is a rather large impressed point round which the granulations are absent, the base is strongly constricted but very close to the hind margin. Elytra rugosely crenate-striate as far as the first pale fascia, the extreme base brick red, this colour continued a little down the suture, scutellum red, the second fascia is sub-apical, both are testaceous and clothed with bright yellow hairs. Legs stout, rather short, femora red excepting the posterior pair, which with the tibiae and tarsi are black.

Hab. Singapore. Borneo. (Wallace).

STIGMATIUM, G. R. Gray.

Type S. cicindeloides, Gray.

The character (so constantly repeated) of the very short first joint of the tarsi is illusory, the basal or abortive joint is at least as easily visible in the majority of species as in *Omodius*; indeed apart from general facies (which form no guide in several abnormal species) the width of the head between the

eyes, which here forms a band is the only constant character I can find, and in this it is approached by some *Omadii*. The present addition brings the number described to about 60, and some revision with a comparison of types is needed.

Stigmatium is more widely diffused than *Omadius*, extending to the African continent. Both occur in Australia, *Stigmatium* predominating.

Stigmatium Philippinarum, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, nitidus, palpis, pectore, abdomine pedibusque rufis, his femoribus intermediis atque posticis exparte, tarsisque nigro-piceis; elytris basi granulosis, striato-punctatis, pube griseâ sericeo-micante variegatis. Long. lin. $5-7\frac{1}{2}$ ♂. ♀. Femina segmento quinto abdominali apice exciso.

The principal characteristics which separate this species from the larger *Stigmatia* already described are the presence of a depressed sutural region extending for half the length of the elytra, expanding into a square patch of a lighter red than the rest of the elytra, this depression or flattened space being clothed with griseous hairs, (shining when viewed sideways, especially with the head of the insect towards one), and the commencement of a fascia of these hairs on the margin about a third from the apex, but no trace of the fascia towards the suture as in *rufigentre* &c., the apex itself is also densely clothed with them, with the exception of four minute spots which are nude. The series of granules resolve themselves into punctures before the middle, the third and fourth being carried on a puncture or two further than the succeeding four striae. The granules in all these larger species appear to be the spaces between the punctures, which are raised, giving the idea of a rasp. Underneath the metasternum and abdomen are entirely red; the middle and posterior femora are more or less pitchy at their apices, their tibiae and tarsi pitchy. Antennae pitchy black.

Hab. Luzon (Semper.)

Stigmatium eucanstum, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, nitidus, pectore, abdomine, coxis et femoribus rufis, elytris regione suturali antice, apiceque pube micante tenuiter vestitis. Long. lin. $6-7\frac{3}{4}$.

Almost nude, dark pitchy black, with a slight bluish tint on the elytra, the flattened portion of the elytra even more distinctly depressed than in the preceding species, of a pitchy red colour clothed with very fine yellowish hairs, the apex is also sparingly clothed, but there is scarcely any other trace of pile upon the elytra. The front of the head, sides of the thorax and breast, and legs with fine grey silky down. Antennæ nearly black. Labial palpi red, maxillary pitchy with paler apex.

Hab. Bohol, Philippine Isles. (Semper).

Stigmatium sub-fuscum, n. sp.

Fusco-piceus, sub-nitidus, antennarum basi palpisque testaceis, abdomine rufo, elytris pilis flavis variegatis, fasciâ pone medium fere nudâ. Long. lin. 4-6.

Distinguished by its generally dull pitchy colour, and antennæ with testaceous basal joint, femora and coxæ paler than the general ground colour, and red abdomen. The elytra have the usual rasp formed granulations but not more than eight series on each elytra, nor do they end in distinct punctures. The chief pattern to be discerned in the pile is a broad fascia about the middle, widest on the margin, and a reniform lunule beyond the nude band which separates these two markings; both, however, are very indistinct, and have only their edges clearly visible.

Hab. East Mindanao, Philippine Isles. (Semper).

Stigmatium centrale, n. sp.

Fuscus, abdomine et pedibus pallidioribus, his genubus atquo annulo in femoribus, tibiisque fuscis, elytris fasciâ latâ in medie pallidâ sericeo micante, humeris rufo-piceis. Long. lin. $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Head pale, spotted with fuscous, antennæ pale at base and apex, fine, hairy; thorax carinate at the base, two indistinct tubercles on each side of the disc below the anterior constriction, sides little wider than the base. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate, the striæ continued to near the apex, which is pale and sub-mucronate. Underside pale, the sides of the breast fuscous, but the meta-thoracic parapleuræ entirely red.

Hab. East Mindanao; N.E. Luzon. (Semper).

Obs. This species has somewhat the facies of an *Omadius*, but the width of the head between the eyes, and the antennæ are related rather to *Stigmatium*.

Stigmatium tapetum, n. sp.

Fusco-piceum, striato-punctatum, elytris pone medium fasciâ tenui nigro-piceâ, femoribus quatuor posticis apice fuscis. Long. lin. 3-4.

Depressed, pitchy, varied with fuscous, and with patches of silky grey pile; the legs and antennæ, head and sides of the thorax are thickly set with fine setæ. Antennæ and palpi red, mandibles black. Width of the thorax in the middle about equal to the length. Elytra with series of distinct punctures as far as the narrow dark fascia, the latter nearly straight, produced up the margin towards the base; behind the fascia the grey pile is denser but exhibits small denuded spots, which are formed by little tubercles on the interstices of the striæ, which are continued without punctures to the apex, the latter more denuded and marked with fuscous. Breast pitchy, abdomen red.

Hab. Mindanao (Semper). Sarawak (Wallace). Siam (Mouhot).

Stigmatium ? iodium, n. sp.

Nigro-cyaneum vel violaceum, prothorace brevi transverso, antennis basi, palpis, pedibusque flavis, his tibiis nigris, abdomine testaceo. Long. lin. 3.

Head and thorax very short, the latter with the disc rather depressed and the sides much rounded and very suddenly contracted to the base. Antennæ longer than head and thorax. thin, joint 2 short, 3 and 4 elongate, 5 to apex shorter, triangularly serrate, fuscous. Elytra with the sides nearly parallel, deeply punctate striate to the apex, dark steel blue or violet, mouth testaceous. Legs bright yellow, tibiæ obscure green. Underside steel blue, abdomen yellow.

Hab.—Mysol, Aru., (Wallace).

Stigmatium violaceum, n. sp.

Violaceum vel cæruleum, tenuiter pubescens, ore antennis (clavâ exceptâ), pedibus, abdomineque flavis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Longer than the preceding, and more pubescent, head and thorax short, the latter sub-quadrate, sides moderately rounded, obsoletely punctured with a thin pubescence. Elytra punctate-striate, the striæ little distinct and almost vanishing before the apex. Antennæ shorter and stouter than in *iodium* joints 8, 9, 10 alone serrate, club fuscous. Legs entirely pale yellow.

Hab.—Mysol, Dorey, (Wallace).

Stigmatium scapulare, n. sp.

Nigrum, ore testaceo, antennis, palpis, pedibus, abdomineque rufis, elytris testaceis, sub-pubescentibus, basi, angulo humerâli, et fasciâ pone medium tenuiter interruptâ nigris, striato-punctatis. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Head sub-opaque, eyes prominent, wider than prothorax, the latter moderately widened, base and front nearly equal in width, rather shining; elytra at the base of the width of the eyes, narrowed to the apex, ten striae on each with large but rather shallow punctures, deeper at the base. The entire humeral angle is black, as is an irregular fascia behind the middle, widest a little before the margin, reduced to half the width near the suture, there are two indentations on the apical side. Antennae only with very short setae; legs finely pubescent, abdomen clear red.

Hab. Menado, Moluccas, (Wallace).

Stigmatium inscriptum, n. sp.

Nigro-piceum sub-parallelum, fronte, antennis, palpis, pedibusque testaceis, his femoribus posticis basi et annulo fuscis; elytris fuscis, basi late, fasciâque medianâ (ramum basin versus emittente) rufis, apice pilis griseis litteram x formantibus. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Var.? Rufo-testaceum, prothorace, elytris fasciis duabus, margine laterali et apice piceis.

Head with the eyes wider than thorax, thorax longer than wide, with a constriction in front and near base, an indistinct carina in the middle of the disc. Elytra rather deeply punctate-striate, striae continued to near apex, sides parallel. Antennae short, joints 9 and 10 strongly transverse, 11 compressed, as long as 5 preceding.

Most nearly allied to *S. Omaliodes*, smaller and differently marked.

Hab. *Type* New Guinea. *Var.?* Ceram, (Wallace).

Stigmatium Omaliodes, n. sp.

Fuscum, sub-opacum, capite testaceo, fusco variegato, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, his femoribus tibiisque fusco-annulatis, elytris dimidio basali obscure ferrugineis, post medium fuscis, sericeo variegatis. Long. lin. 6-7.

The pattern of the elytra of this species it is almost impossible to describe; the basal half or rather more is of a dirty reddish colour, beyond which is an irregular dark fascia more or less intersected by the sericeous pile which clothes the apical third, which is, however, relieved by fuscous spots. Of the two specimens which I refer to this species, one has the femora and tibiæ all ringed with fuscous, while the other has the front and hind pair only spotted, the middle ones quite clear, the tibiæ with a ring only shewing above distinctly. The antennæ are shorter than the head and thorax, and are not setose, they have joint 11 equal to joints 8, 9, 10, which are triangular acuminate internally.

Hab. Aru and Dorey, (Wallace).

Obs. I have a third specimen, from New Guinea, which I refer with doubt to the same species, it is smaller than either, and has the legs entirely yellow.

Stigmatium obscuripenne, n. sp.

Elongatum, sub-parallelum, griseo-fuscum, thorace oblongo, fortiter biconstricto, elytris fasciis tribus obscuris, fuscis, ore pedibusque testaceis, tibiis quatuor primis basi, posticis basi apiceque nigris. Long. lin. $5-5\frac{1}{2}$.

Eyes having the excavation clothed with shining pile. Thorax oblong, sides moderately rounded below the anterior constriction, obscurely carinate. Elytra striate, punctures indistinct, somewhat rasp-formed at the base, three indistinct denuded fascia may be traced, the surface generally being covered with obscure grey pubescence. Legs pale greenish testaceous, tibiæ all with their bases narrowly black, the hinder pair more widely so at the apex.

Hab. Dorey, Mysol, (Wallace).

Stigmatium pallidiventre, (Chev.), n. sp.

Sub-nitidum, pallide testaceum, vel obscure brunneum, elytris piceis fortiter punctato-striatis, striis integris, tibiis pallide viridibus. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{3}{4}$.

Head and thorax shining, pale yellow or brown, mandibles pitchy at the tip, antennæ fine and setose, longer than head and thorax, the latter with a constricted line, curved, on the disc in

front. Elytra pitchy with a greenish brassy reflection, with series of deep, distinct punctures, which are generally continued to the apex, legs pale with light greenish tibiae.

Hab. Mysol.

Obs. This is the first of a series of little species, which are not nearly allied to any that are described, so far as I am aware, they are perhaps most easily compared to *S. ambulator*, Westw.

The present species was returned to me by M. Chevrolat, to whom I sent it, as unknown to him with the name attached which I have adopted.

Stigmatium tergo-cinctum, (Chev.), n. sp.

Sub-nitidum, pallide testaceum, elytris piceis subaneis, fortiter punctato-striatis, apice albidis, thoracis disco infuscato. Long. lin. 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Differs from the preceding in its smaller size and pale apex of the elytra, as well as in the tibiae not being greenish; the thorax is not tumid below the anterior constriction as in *pallidiventre*. The antennae are very fine and hairy, longer than the head and thorax.

Hab. Mysol, Aru.

Also returned by M. Chevrolat as unknown to him. Two specimens, which I cannot separate from those described above, have the head and thorax pitchy, and the femora and even the apex of the elytra more or less infuscate; they are from Dorey and New Guinea.

Stigmatium pusillum, n. sp.

Piceo-testaceum, elytris piceis, cinereo-pubescentibus fasciis tribus paulo distinctis didruatis, antennis pedibusque pallide testaceis, his femoribus posticis apice infuscatis. Long. lin. 2.

Allied to the two preceding, but more pubescent than either; the head is rather more obscure in colour than the prothorax the antennae hairy, passing the base of the thorax. Elytra punctate-striate, striae entire, clothed with erect setae, and also with a thin depressed pubescence, the coloration is very obscure, but three bands or interrupted spots which are darker than the ground colour can be distinguished.

Hab. Sarawak and Celebes, (Wallace).

Stigmatium lineare, n. sp.

Sub-parallelum, testaceum, elytris nigro-piceis, punctato-striatis, striis ante apicem oblitteratis, basi, suturâ, fasciis duabus arcuatis, apiceque cinereis, pedibus fere albidis, genubus brunneis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Distinguished by the longer and more linear elytra; the prothorax is small, as long as wide, sides rounded, with a few setæ; the elytra are pale at the shoulder with very few setæ, but depressed brown pubescence, the markings are shining cinereous scales. Antennæ long, nearly twice as long as head and thorax.

Hab. Sarawak, (Wallace).

Stigmatium ignobile, n. sp.

Piceum, sub-opacum, elytris punctato-striatis, striis fere integris, pedibus pallidis, femorum apice tibiârumque annulo nigris. Long. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3.

Very similar to *pusillum* in form and marking, but much larger, two fasciæ and some spots near the base and apex of the elytra are discernable of shining scales, the marking of the legs will also help to distinguish this species.

Hab. Menado, (Wallace).

Stigmatium inconspicuum, n. sp.

Rufo-piceum, sub-nitidum, parcius pubescens, elytris striatis, striis fere integris, antice punctatis, margine laterali ad medium, fasciisque tribus discoidalibus obliquis nigro-fuscis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Similar to *S. lineare* in form, elongate parallel. Antennæ fine, hairy, passing the base of the thorax, the latter transverse, impressed on each side of the disc. Elytra fully three times as long as thorax, brownish red, with indistinct oblique markings running from the margin to the suture, directed towards the apex. Legs pale, varied with pitchy.

Hab. Batchian and Kaioa, Ternate? (Wallace).

Stigmatium divisum, n. sp.

Rufum, elytris apicem versus angustatis, fortiter punctato-striatis, striis integris, humeris dimidioque apicali nigris, thoracis disco breviter auropiloso, femoribus albidis, genubus fuscis. Long. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Rather broad, head pitchy red, antennæ fine, setose, rather long. Thorax obsoletely carinate, as wide as the eyes, and scarcely less so than the elytra at their base; the latter red for the basal half excepting the shoulders, with series of large distinct squarish punctures indistinct near the apex, the apical half is black, bordered with a few shining scales, and having a narrow fascia of the same, not distinct, before the apex. Legs, very pale, almost white, femora pitchy at the apex, tibiæ red, narrowly pitchy at the knees, tarsi a little darker.

Hab. Sarawak, (Wallace).

Stigmatium egenum, n. sp.

Elongatum, semiopacum, piceum, capite thorace vix latiore, elytris punctato-striatis, striis apicem versus obsoletioribus, fasciâ ante medium interruptâ rufâ, pedibus pallidis femorum apice et tibiis piceis. Long. lin. $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Parallel, head and thorax pitchy black, the latter with the constricted line deeply marked before and behind, antennæ not setose, long, rigid. Elytra punctate-striate, striæ almost vanishing one third from apex, varied with ashy scales, and with a pale spot, or interrupted fascia one third from base. Underside pale brown, femora white to near apex which is brown, tibiæ darker.

Hab. Type, Sarawak. *Var.?* Singapore, (Wallace).

Stigmatium vitreum, n. sp.

Vitreo-viride, corpore infra rufo-ferrugineum, antennis, pedibusque testaceis, his femoribus basi albidis. Long. lin. 3– $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Antennæ long, setose, head shining, the whole upper surface of a beautiful shagreen or vitreous hue, here and there clothed with shining yellow scales, elytra with series of punctures continued to apex. Legs rusty red, base of femora and coxæ almost white.

Hab. Sarawak, (Wallace).

Stigmatium audax, n. sp.

Nigrum, sub-nitidum, obsolete creberrime punctatum, elytris rubris, fasciâ latâ pone medium apiceque nigris, basi rugose granulato, pectore rubro. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Allied to *S. mutillecolor*, White (*Tillicera*) but smaller, and to be distinguished by the red fascia near the apex of the elytra. In the single specimen I have the elytra are entirely free from scales, this, however, may be owing to abrasion, their base is rugulose with rasp-formed punctures; beyond the red portion these granulations are visible as small tubercles to very near the apex. Breast red, abdomen black.

Hab. Timor, (Wallace).

Stigmatium versipelle, n. sp.

Oblongum, parallelum, flavo-villosum, fuscum, elytris basi granuloso-punctatis, versus apicem densius flavo-pubescens, fasciâ irregulari apicali quasi denudatâ, pedibus fuscis, femoribus basi albidis, tarsis dilutioribus. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6.

Rather depressed, head and eyes brownish, villose, antennæ hairy, scarcely longer than head and thorax, the latter pitchy with shining yellow irregularly disposed pile. Elytra with the basal portion rasp-punctured or granulose, the granules little elevated, below the middle a large patch of bright yellowish pubescence, extending to the apex, widest near the suture, with small denuded tubercles, a dark irregular fascia, partially denuded, before the apex. Legs brown, base of the femora and palpi pale yellow. Underside pitchy.

Hab. Queensland, [Rockhampton].

OMADIUS, Lap.

Type *O. indicus*, Cast.

Divergent as the typical forms of this genus are from *Stigmatium*, the genera nevertheless shade off insensibly into each other. The comparative width between the eyes being the most constant character I can discover. In *Omadius* these organs are usually almost contiguous, while in *Stigmatium* they are always separated by a narrow band.

Omadius nigropunctatus, Chev. (Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1874 pp. 22, 67) = *O. mediofasciatus*, Westwood (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1852 p. 44, pl. 26, fig. 1).

Omadius nebulosus, Klug., G. and H. Cat. p. 1746, is a *Stigmatium* very near *S. tapetum*, supra.

M. Chevrolat describes several species from New Guinea and New Caledonia.

Omadius aurifasciatus, n. sp.

Elongatus, piceus, thoracé elongato, disco inæquali, postice obsolete carinato, antice punctato, elytris piceis, basi rugosis, fasciis duabus, unâ in medio sitâ, apud suturam latissimâ, alterâ inter medium et apicem obliquâ, suturam non attingente, apiceque ipso testaceis, auro-pilosis, micantibus, pectore rufo-brunneo, abdomine pedibusque rufis. Long. lin. 6-7.

Head pitchy, labrum pale, somewhat wrinkled on the crown, roughly punctured between the eyes. Thorax very long, nearly twice as long as wide, the disc rough and uneven, clothed with a few golden green hairs behind. Elytra with the shoulders rather raised, ferruginous at the base, with rough, irregular, and confused punctures and granulations as far as the middle fascia, this, commencing in a point on the margin, is widest at or shortly before the suture, it is (with the second fascia and the apex) distinctly pale, but is densely clothed with a brilliant golden green pile; the second fascia commences narrow on the margin, and is directed obliquely backwards towards the base, terminating in a round spot *before the suture*, the apex is less densely clothed but is shining. Legs, antennæ and palpi rich rusty red, posterior femora a little darker in the middle.

Hab. East Mindanao, Philippines, (Semper).

Obs. Of four specimens, two have the elytra apparently less acuminate, and the fifth segment of the abdomen emarginate, and a sixth ventral plate conspicuous, these are, I think, females, but I am not able satisfactorily to ascertain their sex.

Omadius nimbifer, n. sp.

Piceus, pube olivaceo vestitus, capite testaceo, thorace nitido, obsolete carinato, utrinque tuberculis tribus, elytris fasciis tribus piceis, primâ sub-basali irregulari, secundâ pone medium latâ, tertiâ sub-apicali nec marginem nec suturam attingente, pedibus testaceis, tibiis et femoribus piceo-annulatis. Long. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Allied to *O. semicarinatus*, Chev. from which it differs as follows: the thorax is longer and less widened on the sides, the carina at the base is less distinct, but three tubercles on each side are very distinct; the elytra are not so confusedly marked, and the pile is a brighter olive-green, the striae are continued obsoletely for nearly the whole length, but raised costae are not to be seen as in *semicarinatus*; the legs are rusty-red, with their

knees and a ring on the femora and tibiae pitchy, the anterior pair being less distinctly marked. Antennae testaceous, joints 3, 4, 5 pitchy.

Hab. East Mindanao and Luzon, Philippines, (Semper).

Omadius vespiformis, n. sp.

Ferrugineus, thorace piceo, nitido, tuberculis nonnullis discoidalibus instructo, elytris lateribus sub-parallelis, testaceis, fasciis tribus piceis, unâ sub-basilarî, alterâ paulo pone medium ad marginem latiore, tertiâ sub-apicali, a suturâ tenuissime interruptis. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Head wide, front between the eyes wider than usual in this genus, very finely clothed with a golden pile, thorax almost glabrous, with no trace of a carina, but with two tubercles in the centre, and about two on each side of the disc. Elytra rather wider than the head, the yellow portion clothed with golden yellow, and the pitchy with black pubescence, but sparingly so; the central fascia usually the widest, and all are occasionally narrowed near the suture, which is itself very narrowly yellow. Legs, antennae, palpi, entirely red, mandibles pitchy.

Hab. East Mindanao, Philippines, (Semper).

Omadius notatus, n. sp.

Piceo-olivaceus, pube tenui grisea vestitus, thorace fere plano, antice et postice sublilter constricto, elytris punctato-striatis, fasciis tribus, duobus anterioribus e maculis duabus formatis, tertiâ obliquâ piceis denudatis; abdomine pedibusque rufis, his femoribus maculatis et tibiis nigro-annulatis. Long. lin. 5.

Head little wider than the thorax, front of the usual width between the eyes, epistoma thickly clothed with silvery shining hairs. Thorax almost cylindric, opaque, the constrictions not deep, clothed with shining pile of an olive-green colour. Elytra at the base about as wide as the head, thence widened to the middle, from which again they gradually narrow to near their apex; the first fascia is formed of two spots often united; the second is irregular, deeply indented, but not consisting of separate spots; the third touches neither the suture nor margin, but is a single rather large spot, the interspaces are olive-green, with denuded spots. Antennae pitchy with pale basal joint.

Hab. East Mindanao, Philippines, (Semper).

Obs. This species is certainly very near to *O. fasciipes*, Wwd., but is usually larger and has the middle fascia deeply indented on both sides.

Var. Ternate, (Wallace). Siam, (Mouhot).

Omadius filifrons, n. sp.

Piceo-testaceus, pube tenui argenteâ vestitus, front inter oculos lineari, elytris sub-costatis, obsolete punctato-striatis, fasciis tribus e maculis obscurioribus formatis, pedibus testaceis, piceo-notatis, pectore abdomineque piceis. Long. lin. $5-5\frac{1}{2}$.

Allied to the preceeding, but readily distinguished by the exceedingly narrow space between the eyes, which indeed approach nearer than in any other *Omadius* known to me.

Hab. Dorey and Batchian (Wallace).

Omadius radulifer, n. sp.

Piceo-olivaceus, pube tenui griseâ vestitus, thorace cylindrico, disco transversim strigoso; elytris olivaceis, basi tenuiter testaceo, fasciis tribus undulatis e maculis piceis formatis, abdomine pedibusque piceis, his femorum basi testaceis. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}-5$.

Very nearly allied to *O. notatus*, but more robustly built, the front between the eyes is rather wider, the thorax *transversely wrinkled on its disc*, the elytra with granulations (formed by the raised edges of the punctures) at the base; (in *notatus* the punctures are simple), the abdomen and tibiæ *pitchy black*. The colour is not so bright as in *notatus*, and the fasciæ are more obscure.

Hab. Celebes and Menado (Wallace).

Omadius femoralis, n. sp.

Elongatus, postice attenuatus, piceo-olivaceus, capite et thorace viridi-olivaceis, hoc medio carinato, utrinque oblique impresso, elytris basi sub-granulatis, fasciis tribus nigro-piceis, unâ sub-basilarî vix conspicuâ, ad marginem latiore; alterâ infra medium, latâ, margine apicali indentatâ; tertiâ sub-apicali maculiforme paululum distinctâ. Antennis rufo-piceis, articulo primo et ultimo albidis, pedibus testaceis, tibiis nigro-annulatis, femoribus basi exceptâ viridibus, abdomine rufo. Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}-6$.

Resembling a small specimen of *O. mediofasciatus*, Wwd., but easily distinguished by the characters given above.

Hab. Menado, (Wallace).

Omadius posticalis, n. sp.

Brevior, niger, prothorace transversim subtiliter rugoso, elytris piceis cinereo pubescentibus, basi seriatim punctatis, striis fere integris, fasciâ latâ pone medium nigrâ, pedibus nigris, tibiarum atque femorum basi, tarsisque testaceis, pectore et abdomine rufis. Long. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

A little like *O. femoralis*, but the fascia is placed further behind, the antennæ are much shorter, the two basal joints pale, but the short club entirely black, the thorax transversely wrinkled especially in front, and shorter than in *femoralis*, legs nearly black, only the base of thighs and tibiæ and underside of anterior thighs pale, breast red, &c.

Hab. Philippines, (Semper).

Omadius cylindricus, n. sp.

Elongatus parallelus, nigro-fuscus, capite testaceo, prothorace medio carinato, elytris nigro-violaceis, basi, fasciis duabus obliquis, unâque in medio curvatâ, cum suturâ, flavo micantibus sericeis, apice sub-truncato, fulvo: pedibus fuscis, femoribus posticis supra, anticis infra, tarsisque testaceis. Long. lin. 5–6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Femina? Abdomine segmento quinto ventrali in valvulis duobus lateralibus producto, dorsali his obtegente; quarto emarginato.

Very cylindric, head with the eyes about the width of the elytra, thorax finely carinate in the middle of the disc, and somewhat transversely wrinkled in front, with an oblique sulcus on each side of the base. Elytra parallel, their apex sinuate truncate, sutural angle a little acuminate and produced, punctate-striate at the base, striæ produced, but obsolete near apex. The first oblique fascia of shining hairs starts from the humerus towards the suture, near which it sometimes meets the median curved band; the third fascia is only conspicuous in one of the two examples before me, it runs from the margin near the apex towards the middle fascia, but does not nearly reach it. The antennæ have the fifth to tenth joints acuminate internally, the last long, pointed at apex, they are fuscous excepting the basal joint which is pale yellow beneath. The organisation of the fifth ventral plate is very extraordinary in the female, unlike any

thing I am acquainted with, it appears to be cleft and developed into two lateral plates, these are completely covered by the dorsal plate which is convex and sulcate externally.

Hab. Sarawak, (Saunders).

Omalus augusticeps, n. sp.

Elongatus, sub-parallelus, nigro-piceus, antennarum articulis duobus basalibus et ultimo, tarsisque pallidis; elytris fasciis duabus arcuatis, apiceque albidâ, griseo sericeis. Long. lin. 5.

Allied to the preceding; head with the eyes of the width of the thorax, the latter twice as long as wide, opaque, obsoletely constricted before and behind, elytra having the sides parallel, apex simply rounded, pale, the rest pitchy or fuscous, obsoletely punctate-striate, striæ entire. Underside, legs, and antennæ of the colour of the body, with the exception of the tarsi, and two basal and the apical joint of the antennæ. The latter are simple as far as the sixth joint, from whence they are widened and compressed. Legs very long.

Hab. Sarawak, Borneo, (Wallace).

Obs. It will be seen from the above description that this species, though resembling *cylindricus*, differs from it in many particulars, notably in the width of the head, and structure of the antennæ, which are not strongly serrate. In the single specimen I have the abdomen is simple.

Omalus abscissus, n. sp.

Elongatus, ferrugineus, nitidus, capite, prothorace, elytrisque nigris; his basi, apice fasciâque abbreviatâ medianâ tenui rufis. Long. lin.

Allied to *O. prioceroïdes*, Thoms., but smaller, and the elytra with series of punctures, of which those near the base are large and irregular, while the remainder, extending from the red basal portion to the middle, are very fine and obsolete. Near the middle of the elytra is a very narrow arcuate fascia reaching neither the margin nor the suture, the apex is obscurely red, but the black of the elytra shades off into this colour. The labrum is yellow, and the epistoma clothed with yellow hairs as in *prioceroïdes*; front of the usual width between the eyes, *i.e.*, they are only separated by a narrow band, thorax oblong shining. Legs, with the coxæ, red.

Hab. Batchian, (Wallace).

[To be concluded in our next part.]